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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

JULY 1985

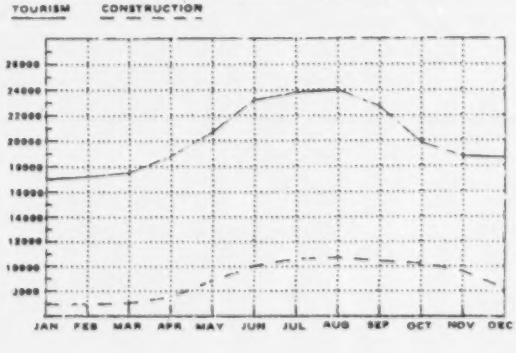
Published August 1985

SUMMERTIME EMPLOYMENT CHANGES

Almost all industries in South Dakota show some degree of seasonality in their demand for workers. The two industries that show the largest summertime employment changes are the construction industry and tourism-related industries. Construction follows the course of the seasons by rising in the spring and the good weather months that follow and falling in the wintertime. The construction industry includes general building construction, heavy construction, and special trades, such as plumbing, heating and electrical construction. Tourism-related industries which include restaurants, hotels/motels, trailer parks, racing, amusements and public parks are especially impacted by increased tourist activity during the May to September vacation period.

The 1984 monthly changes in employment in these two segments of South Dakota's economy are illustrated in the graph below. The average employment level in the construction industry in 1984 was 8,900. The construction industry fluctuated 55 percent or 3,800 workers during the year, from its low of 6,900 in January to a high of 10,700 in August. Tourism-related employment averaged 20,200 in 1984. It rose to a high of 24,000 workers in August from its 1984 low of 17,000 in January, for a change of 40 percent or 7,000 workers.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH DAKOTA — 1984
CONSTRUCTION AND TOURISM-RELATED INDUSTRIES



The sharpest employment increase in the construction and tourism-related industries usually occur during the months of April, May and June. Growth continues until the sharpest declines are experienced, usually between September and October in tourism-related industries and between November and December in the construction industry.

CONSTRUCTION AND TOURISM-RELATED INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT LEVELS IN SELECTED MONTHS--1984

Industry	JAN	APR	JUN	AUG	DEC
Tourism-Related	17,000	18,800	23,200	24,000	18,600
Construction	6,900	7,500	10,000	10,700	8,200

These seasonal employment changes that occurred in 1984 are a consistent pattern that normally occur every year. In 1983, construction employment fluctuated by 4,800 workers or 80 percent and tourism-related employment fluctuated by 7,400 workers or 50 percent.

The combination of these two industry's consistent pattern of seasonal employment has a positive impact on the state's economy. The summer tourist season helped increase employment in the state by over 7,000 jobs in 1984 and the construction industry added 3,800 during the building season. This was a total of 10,800 jobs being added to South Dakota's economy, most of them during the summer months.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

NEW REPORTS ARE PUBLISHED

Four reports have just been published by the South Dakota Department of Labor. One of these, the South Dakota Directory of Labor Market Information, outlines the types of information available from the Labor Market Information Center. The Directory also gives a brief review of each of the publications available.

The three other just-published publications are:

- South Dakota Employment and Earnings Covered by Unemployment Insurance, 1984. This report shows average employment, average weekly earnings and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state using 1984 data.

- South Dakota In Comparison. This book presents an overview of how South Dakota compares with other states' business climates.

- South Dakota Occupational Wage Information. This report gives the average wages offered by employers listing job openings with South Dakota Job Service offices during the months of July 1984 through June 1985.

All four of these publications are available upon request from the Labor Market Information Center at the address shown on the last page of this Labor Bulletin.

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET IN JULY 1985

There were 246,600 South Dakotans employed in nonfarm wage and salaried industries in July 1985. This was down slightly, 0.1 percent or 300 people, from the July 1984 level. The major industries in the state posted a mixture of employment gains and losses over the year with the growth occurring in non-manufacturing industries. Work rosters in the non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of mining and services, moved above their year-ago levels.

A review of employment levels in the individual industries shows that staff growth took place in the trade industry where retail trade employment swelled by 800. Construction employment also increased by 300 when compared to July 1984 employment figures. On a month-to-month basis in 1985, the construction industry has followed its normal seasonal employment pattern and has posted increases in each of the past five months.

Two other major industries in South Dakota, finance/insurance/real estate and transportation/public utilities experienced over-the-year employment increases. The businesses that make up the finance/insurance/real estate industry increased their payrolls by 500. Transportation/public utilities employment totals were pushed higher by the addition of 300 employees in the transportation portion.

Three major industries in the state posted over-the-year employment losses. The manufacturing industry employed 26,200 workers in July 1985, which was 2,600 less than one year ago. Employment in the services industry declined by 400 during the 12 months ending in July. There were 59,400 South Dakotans employed in the services industry in July 1985. The mining industry's employment level of 2,400 in July was down 300 from one year ago.

Month-to-month employment changes reveals that the decrease in government employment of 4,600 -- most of which was in local and state education, had a strong but expected impact on the June 1985 to July 1985 total nonagricultural employment levels. This decrease in local and state government employment is attributed to a drop in non-faculty employment at the end of the school year. Both of these decreases are consistent with historical trends. Since 1970, both government and total nonagricultural wage and salary employment have experienced decreased employment in every year from June to July. The only exception during this 16 year period was in 1974 when employment increased by 300.

The state's unemployment rate was 5.3 percent in July 1985, the same rate that was recorded one month earlier. The number of unemployed in the state rose by 100 from June to July to bring the number of unemployed in July to 19,400.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JULY 1985 (1)					JULY 1984				
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate		Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	
United States	117,546,000	108,854,000	8,682,000	7.4	(3)	116,198,000	109,484,000	8,714,000	7.5	(3)
South Dakota	363,700	344,400	19,400	5.3		360,700	347,200	13,600	3.8	
Sioux Falls MSA	72,411	69,476	2,935	4.1		70,192	67,965	2,227	3.2	
Aurora	1,603	1,537	66	4.1		1,599	1,568	31	1.9	
Beadle	9,792	9,388	404	4.1		9,962	9,589	373	3.7	
Bennett	1,366	1,316	50	3.7		1,400	1,322	78	5.6	
Bon Homme	3,397	3,221	176	5.2		3,779	3,532	247	6.5	
Brookings	14,417	13,417	1,000	6.9		14,558	13,905	653	4.5	
Brown	20,970	19,076	1,894	9.0		20,426	19,653	773	3.8	
Brule	3,297	3,191	106	3.2		3,285	3,165	120	3.7	
Buffalo	602	472	130	21.6		604	519	85	14.1	
Butte	3,690	3,589	101	2.7		3,867	3,748	119	3.1	
Campbell	959	934	25	2.6		949	903	46	4.8	
Charles Mix	4,005	3,771	234	5.8		4,203	3,915	288	6.9	
Clark	2,015	1,781	234	11.6		2,029	1,834	195	9.6	
Clay	5,913	5,559	354	6.0		5,803	5,444	359	6.2	
Codington	11,916	11,059	857	7.2		10,746	10,353	393	3.7	
Corson	1,502	1,318	184	12.3		1,420	1,296	124	8.7	
Custer	3,479	3,278	201	5.8		3,339	3,264	75	2.2	
Davison	9,774	9,383	391	4.0		9,926	9,687	239	2.4	
Day	3,135	2,963	172	5.5		3,241	3,083	158	4.9	
Deuel	2,192	2,049	143	6.5		2,184	2,099	85	3.9	
Dewey	1,928	1,593	335	17.4		1,935	1,735	200	10.3	
Douglas	1,938	1,795	143	7.4		1,978	1,937	41	2.1	
Edmunds	2,017	1,926	91	4.5		2,136	2,095	41	1.9	
Fall River	3,443	3,290	153	4.4		3,743	3,640	103	2.8	
Faulk	1,295	1,256	39	3.0		1,455	1,431	24	1.6	
Grant	4,611	4,404	207	4.5		4,875	4,685	190	3.9	
Gregory	2,717	2,609	108	4.0		2,788	2,691	97	3.5	
Haakon	1,377	1,356	21	1.5		1,276	1,257	19	1.5	
Hamlin	2,301	2,177	124	5.4		2,371	2,295	76	3.2	
Hand	2,039	2,000	39	1.9		2,176	2,139	37	1.7	
Hanson	1,254	1,223	31	2.5		1,196	1,165	31	2.6	
Harding	889	868	21	2.4		840	828	12	1.4	
Hughes	8,546	8,124	422	4.9		8,401	8,096	305	3.6	
Hutchinson	4,444	4,365	79	1.8		4,661	4,575	86	1.8	
Hyde	819	780	39	4.8		835	815	20	2.4	
Jackson	1,319	1,255	64	4.9		1,491	1,450	41	2.7	
Jerauld	1,264	1,237	27	2.1		1,318	1,303	15	1.1	
Jones	889	872	17	1.9		781	767	14	1.8	
Kingsbury	3,653	3,558	95	2.6		3,644	3,566	78	2.1	
Lake	5,755	5,399	356	6.2		5,564	5,330	234	4.2	
Lawrence	10,216	9,825	391	3.8		10,392	9,989	403	3.9	
Lincoln	6,951	6,564	387	5.6		6,739	6,600	139	2.1	
Lyman	1,642	1,526	116	7.1		1,571	1,496	75	4.8	
McCook	2,808	2,671	137	4.9		3,034	2,961	73	2.4	
McPherson	1,552	1,502	50	3.2		1,672	1,641	31	1.9	
Marshall	2,036	1,955	81	4.0		2,189	2,099	90	4.1	
Meade	6,977	6,679	298	4.3		6,495	6,302	193	3.0	
Mellette	760	646	114	15.0		775	700	75	9.7	
Miner	1,854	1,811	43	2.3		1,948	1,878	70	3.6	
Minnehaha	72,411	69,476	2,935	4.1		70,192	67,965	2,227	3.2	
Moody	3,993	3,763	230	5.8		4,100	3,759	341	8.3	
Pennington	46,594	44,475	2,119	4.5		44,992	43,454	1,538	3.4	
Perkins	2,530	2,416	114	4.5		2,400	2,363	37	1.5	
Potter	1,997	1,912	85	4.3		2,030	1,986	44	2.2	
Roberts	4,369	4,094	275	6.3		4,639	4,422	217	4.7	
Sanborn	1,315	1,267	48	3.7		1,450	1,382	68	4.7	
Shannon	3,232	2,429	803	24.8		2,851	2,444	407	14.3	
Spink	3,848	3,633	215	5.6		3,935	3,816	119	3.0	
Stanley	1,472	1,716	56	3.8		1,401	1,352	49	3.5	
Sully	793	754	39	4.9		772	757	15	1.9	
Todd	2,228	1,944	284	12.7		1,898	1,708	190	10.0	
Tripp	3,284	3,185	99	3.0		3,227	3,163	64	2.0	
Turner	4,104	3,967	137	3.3		4,307	4,212	95	2.2	
Union	5,910	5,554	356	6.0		6,509	6,197	312	4.8	
Walworth	3,132	3,002	130	4.2		3,313	3,205	108	3.3	
Yankton	10,161	9,617	544	5.4		9,948	9,582	366	3.7	
Ziebach	1,043	884	159	15.2		1,150	1,069	81	7.0	

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

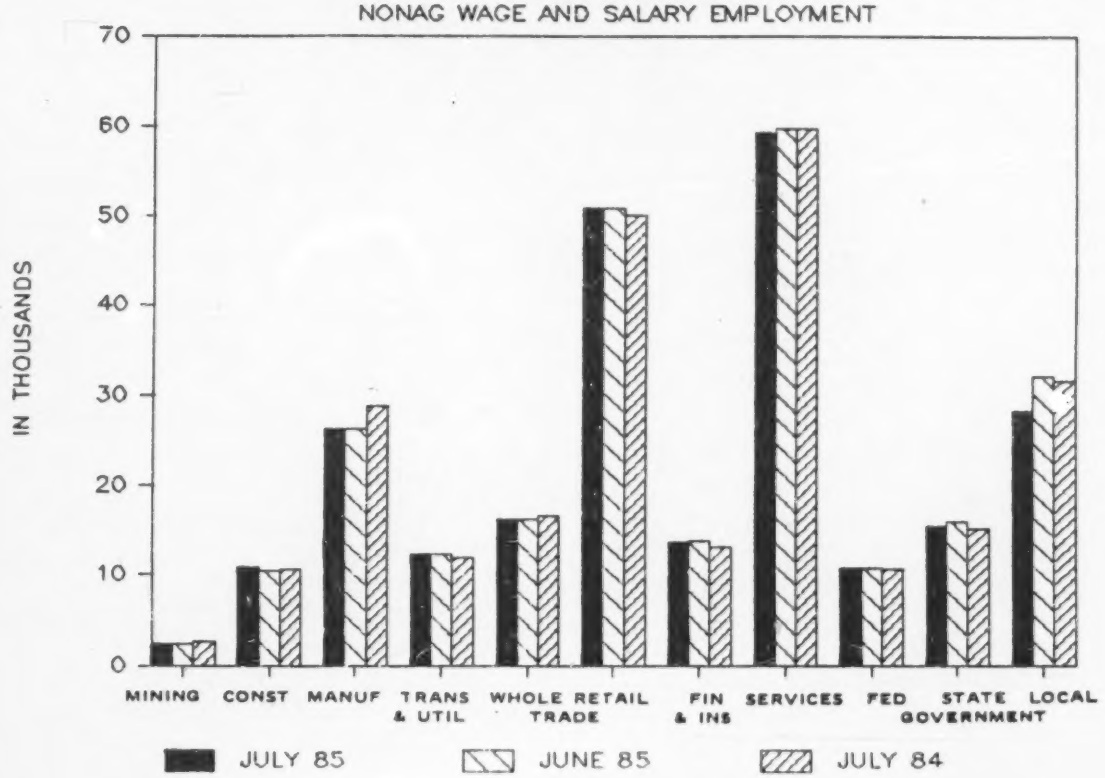
(2) Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 7.3 and 7.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

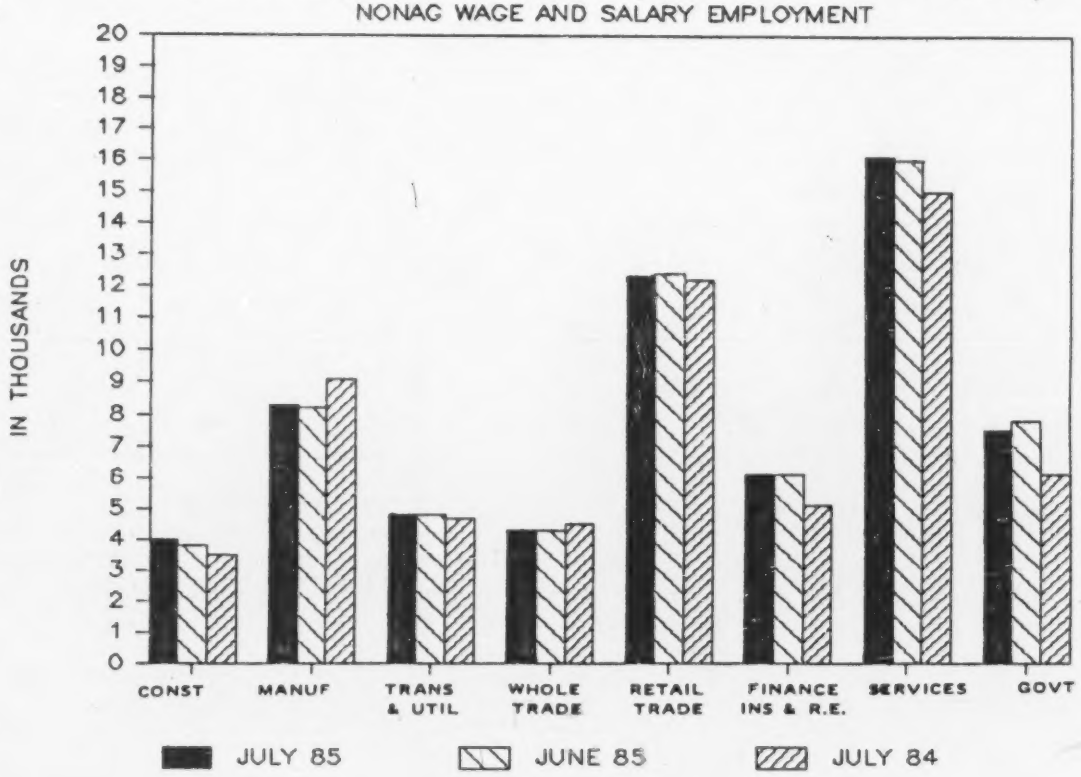


	Employment			Percent Change From	
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	246,600	251,100	246,900	-1.8	-.1
MINING	2,400	2,400	2,700	.0	-11.1
CONSTRUCTION	10,900	10,500	10,600	3.8	2.8
MANUFACTURING	26,200	26,200	28,800	.0	-9.0
Durable Goods	13,500	13,500	16,300	.0	-17.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7,700	7,800	10,500	-1.3	-26.7
Nondurable Goods	12,600	12,700	12,500	-.8	.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,500	7,5000	.0	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,600	2,600	2,500	.0	4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,400	12,400	12,000	.0	3.3
Transportation	7,200	7,200	6,900	.0	4.3
Communication & Public Utilities	5,200	5,100	5,100	2.0	2.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	67,200	67,200	66,600	.0	.9
Wholesale Trade	16,200	16,300	16,600	-.6	-2.4
Durable Goods	7,000	7,000	7,300	.0	-4.1
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,300	1.1	.0
Retail Trade	50,900	50,900	50,100	.0	1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	13,700	13,800	13,200	-.7	3.8
SERVICES	59,400	59,700	59,800	-.5	-.7
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	16,400	16,500	16,700	-.6	-1.8
Medical and Health	22,400	22,400	22,500	.0	-.4
Educational, Membership & Social	16,800	17,000	17,100	-1.2	-1.8
GOVERNMENT	54,300	58,900	53,100	-7.8	2.3
Federal	10,700	10,800	10,600	-.9	.9
State	15,400	16,000	15,200	-3.8	1.3
State Education	4,700	5,700	4,900	-17.5	-4.1
Local	28,200	32,100	27,400	-12.1	2.9
Local Education	12,800	16,700	11,900	-23.4	7.6

TABLE 3

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA CO.)

NONAG WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT



	Employment			Percent Change From	
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL	63,500	63,400	60,200	.2	5.5
1/ MINING	---	---	---	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	4,000	3,800	3,500	5.3	14.3
MANUFACTURING	8,300	8,200	9,100	1.2	-8.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,800	4,800	4,700	.0	2.1
TRADE	16,700	16,700	16,800	.0	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4,300	4,300	4,500	.0	-4.4
Retail Trade	12,300	12,400	12,200	-.8	.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	6,100	6,100	5,100	.0	19.6
SERVICES	16,100	16,000	15,000	.6	7.3
GOVERNMENT	7,500	7,800	6,100	-3.8	23.0

The figures in Table 2 and 3 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

1/ Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

TABLE 4

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984	July 1985	June 1985	July 1984
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$314.39	$317.52	$300.59	42.2	43.2	42.1	$7.45	$7.35	$7.14
Durable Goods.....	300.12	305.45	286.49	41.0	41.9	41.4	7.32	7.29	6.92
Nondurable Goods.....	331.68	331.67	320.66	43.7	44.7	43.1	7.59	7.42	7.44
Sioux Falls MSA									
Manufacturing.....	$353.19	$353.57	$318.66	47.6	48.5	47.0	$7.42	$7.29	$6.78

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry, The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 5

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	JUNE 1985	MAY 1985	JUNE 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items.....	322.3	321.3	310.7	0.3	3.7
Food & Beverages....	301.4	301.0	294.3	0.1	2.4
Housing.....	350.4	348.5	336.2	0.5	4.2
Apparel.....	204.6	205.3	197.4	-0.3	3.6
Transportation.....	321.8	321.4	313.1	0.1	2.8
Medical Care.....	401.7	399.5	378.0	0.6	6.3
Entertainment.....	264.8	263.6	254.5	0.5	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984
Sex, Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1,204	1,238	980	38.2	46.6	46.3
Female	1,951	1,421	1,137	61.8	53.4	53.7
Race, Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2,732	2,343	1,762	86.6	88.1	83.2
Nonwhite	423	316	355	13.4	11.9	16.8
Age, Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2,425	1,971	1,522	76.9	74.1	71.9
Over 45	730	688	595	23.1	25.9	28.1
[2] Industry, Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	28	47	10	.9	1.8	.5
Construction	181	204	100	5.7	7.7	4.7
Manufacturing	1,414	864	513	44.8	32.5	24.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	66	80	54	2.1	3.0	2.6
Trade	592	614	504	18.8	23.1	23.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63	62	65	2.0	2.3	3.1
Services	633	644	616	20.1	24.2	29.1
Government	178	144	255	5.6	5.4	12.0
[2] Occupation, Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	387	385	417	12.3	14.5	19.7
Clerical and Sales	622	588	474	19.7	22.1	22.4
Services	328	308	395	10.4	11.6	18.7
Processing	83	52	153	2.6	2.0	7.2
Machine Trade	90	102	54	2.9	3.8	2.6
Benchwork	1,100	623	182	34.9	23.4	8.6
Structural Work	323	359	264	10.2	13.5	12.5
Other	222	242	178	7.0	9.1	8.4
Duration of Current Unemployment						
Total	3,155	2,659	2,117	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	763	504	554	24.2	19.0	26.2
3-4 Weeks	510	375	231	16.2	14.1	10.9
5-14 Weeks	1,197	936	902	37.9	35.2	42.6
15 Weeks & Over	685	844	430	21.7	31.7	20.3

1 The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

2 Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SOUTH DAKOTA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

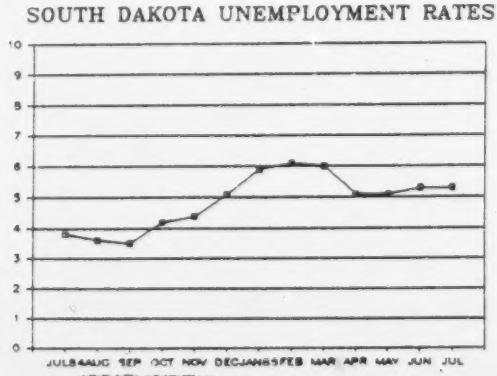


TABLE 7

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	JULY 1985	JUNE 1985	JULY 1984	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
A. Initial Claims	2,400	3,107	1,649	-22.8	45.5
B. Weeks Claimed	15,188	10,903	8,058	39.3	88.5
C. Amount of Benefit Payments	$948,172	$860,129	$569,242	10.2	66.6
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$29,979,000	$28,043,400	$22,361,400	6.9	34.1
JOB SERVICE					
E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	10,773	5,772	9,833	86.6	9.6
F. Nonag Placements	5,869	5,867	5,286	.0	11.0
G. Nonag Job Openings	6,830	6,415	5,999	6.5	13.9

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

TABLE 8

JOINT JOB SERVICE AND SOCIAL SERVICE ACTIVITY

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) Recipients	People	July 1985 Savings in Dollars
H. Employed	27	$6,477
I. Partial Employment	97	$6,965

The data in this table are taken from the records of the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the state Unemployment Insurance program.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our state program.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the state.

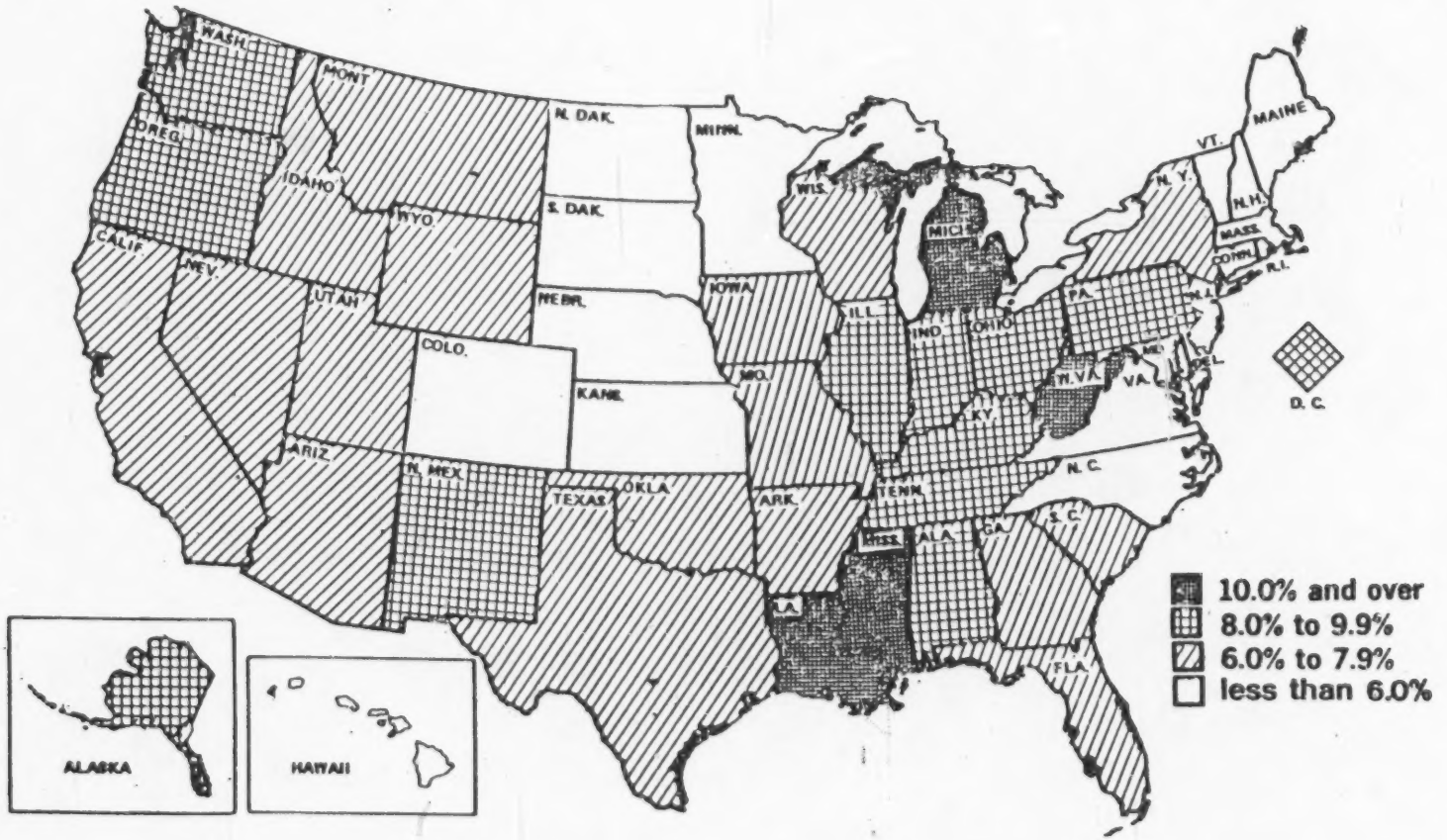
F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

I. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1985



The Labor Market Information Center of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers; social and training program planners; business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- The total population as of July 1, 1984, according to the Bureau of the Census, was 706,000. This represents a 2.2 percent increase over the 1980 count of 690,768.

- As of July 1, 1984, the Bureau of the Census estimated the population age group 5-17 years to be approximately 143,000. This is the school-age segment of the population.

- The Census Bureau estimates the July 1, 1984 population of the Sioux Falls MSA (Minnehaha County) to be 118,100. This is an increase of 8.0 percent over the 1980 census count of 109,435.

- The Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce projects the South Dakota population to reach 723,000 in 1990. It is projected to reach 749,000 by the year 2000.

For this and other information contact:

THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CENTER
Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Phone: (605) 622-2314